ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

WESTERN WORKER

WESTERN · ORGAN · OF · THE · COMMUNIST · PARTY · U · S · A ·
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

Vol. 2, No. 32 | SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 7, 1933 | Price Five Cents

T.U.U.L. Convention Aug. 6, Starts Organization Drive; L. A. County Relief Roll Mounts to 500,000 Jobless; 8,000 Demonstrate Against War in S. F.; 5,000 in L. A.

S.F. Stevedores Want to Fight Blue Book Union

But I. L. A. Self Appointed Leaders Refuse To Put Motion, Adjourn Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—That the Holman machine on the S. F. waterfront will not so easily mislead the longshoremen was made clear when finally, due to rank and file demand, the first meeting was called.

The meeting, held on Friday, July 29, was packed, and many workers were turned away. The officials deliberately packed the auditorium of the Labor Temple, mainly interested in packing in their own supporters. The meeting was called to order by Holman, self-appointed president for the S. F. longshoremen. From the outset it was explained that the meeting was "educational."

Seeing two policemen in the hall, a longshoreman immediately demanded that they be excluded, saying that the workers could run their meeting themselves. But Holman ignored the motion.

Another worker made a motion that a chairman be elected from the floor, and was seconded. Holman asked the seconder if he is a longshoreman and if he was a member of the union. When the worker answered he was, Holman asked where did he work. Most likely fearing the blacklist, or intimidation, the worker refused to tell. Holman thereupon ordered the two policemen to throw him out.

Speakers were introduced, who were obviously so arranged as to detract attention from the central idea that dominated the minds of the workers during the past few weeks—is the rank and file going

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

COLO. LEGISLATURE TO HEAR JOBLESS DEMANDS AUG. 1

Conviction of Cohen Fails To Break Up United Front

DENVER, Colo., July 26. — The arrest which the bosses expected to break up the United Front has only spurred the workers on to greater activities in organizing a huge demonstration at the State Capitol August 1 against war and hunger. Many thousands are expected to be present, as Gov. Johnson is calling a special session of the legislature for then. The United Front will demand the enactment of the State Social and Unemployment Insurance bill presented by the hunger marchers January 23.

Workers filled the Carpenters' Hall to overflowing the past two Sunday nights at mass meetings protesting the arrest and conviction of Henry Cohen last week.

The trial of Cohen, secretary of the United Front for Unemployment Insurance, was marked with perjury on the part of charity office stools who swore that Comrade Cohen advocated the workers taking up arms and that many of those at the July 6 demonstration at the State Capitol were armed. Miss Robinson, head of the charities, raved against Cohen for leading committees and families to the relief stations.

The International Labor Defense is urging all workers and organizations to send protests against the conviction of Cohen to Mayor Begole and to Police Court Judge Pickens here.

Workers of Denver have scrapped together enough nickels and dimes to appeal Cohen's conviction. He was fined $50 and $25, on disturbing the peace and vagrancy.

FIGHTING MINERS UNION GROWING IN N. M. COAL FIELDS

A. F. of L. Fakers Repudiated; 750 Join Union In Gallup

GALLUP, New Mexico, July 26.—Seven hundred and fifty coal miners joined the newly formed local of the National Miners Union here during the last three days. The miners have asked that National Miners Union organizers come to Gallup, as they do not want a repetition of the 1933 experience when they were sold out by the Lewis machine (United Mine Workers, A. F. of L.)

However, since some miners wanted a vote on the question, R. Roberts, organizer of the National Miners Union, allowed part of his speaking time, at an organization meeting of the Union, to a United Mine Workers representative, after which a vote was 351 to 26 for the fighting National Miners Union.

Mr. Hefferty, district president of the U. M. W. A., and his brother, got busy with their literature, but miners seem to take no interest in them. Rumors began to circulate that the N. M. U. local has no charter. This lie was exposed when a charter was displayed at a huge mass meeting, by Organizer Roberts.

In the near future there will be a mass meeting which will be addressed by Pat Toohey of the National Miners Union, and Chas. Guynn of the district board. The organization drive starting in Gallup is now being extended and organizers are already leaving for Carlsbad, Madrid, Ratton and Dawson.

13 CHERRY STRIKE LEADERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Trial Proved Cannery Bosses And County Planned Terror Drive

SAN JOSE, July 27.—A verdict of "Not Guilty" was reached after but fifteen minutes' deliberation by a Santa Clara jury last Thursday in the trial of thirteen cherry strikers arrested June 17, near Sunnyvale, on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The prosecution, conducted by Deputy District Attorney Douglas, called twelve highway patrolmen, deputy sheriffs and special deputies in an effort to establish that the picketers, parading in automobiles, had obstructed traffic and started a riot when asked to move by the officers. George Anderson, I. L. D. attorney, virtually made monkeys of the prosecution witnesses, and brought out, through brilliant cross examination, that a squad of police 50 strong started the trouble under direction of the sheriff's office, brutally attacking and beating the workers in a definitely planned terror program. Defense witnesses completed the picture with vivid accounts of the assault and wholesale unprovoked arrests made on the day when 34 were taken into custody in an effort to suppress the rapidly growing Cannery and Agricultural

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

AGRICULTURAL UNION CONVENTION AUG. 5; AT SAN JOSE

Mass Meeting Will Greet Delegates in San Francisco

GREET T.U.U.L. DELEGATES

A mass meeting and entertainment to welcome delegates to the Trade Union Unity League Convention will take place on Saturday, August 5th, 7:30 p. m., at 3417 19th street (between Mission and Valencia).

All delegates arriving should register at 3470 19th street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Four conventions of tremendous importance to workers in California will take place on August 5-6. They are: The State Convention of Trade Union Unity League, the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the Needle Workers Industrial Union, and the Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Committee Conference.

These conventions will take up the experiences in many of the recent struggles, but above all they will outline a program of action in face of the problems that arise as a result of the enslaving "Recovery Act." The conventions will take action for organizing the great strike sentiment among the workers, now reaching into every industry.

The central task for the TUUL Convention will be to finally turn the main activity of the organization among the workers of the basic industries of California and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

NEEDLE UNION UNIONIZES 22 FUR SHOPS

Strike Continues in Riffkin & Son Shops

LOS ANGELES, July 28. — The Fur Workers Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union concluded an agreement with the Fur Garment Manufacturing Association of 22 shops for the recognition of the union, abolition of piece work system, for the establishment of the 40-hour 5-day week, and the granting of five legal holidays with pay.

A basic minimum wage for the fur workers was established. Forty dollars per week for cutters, $35 for operators, $25 for nailers and squarers and $22.50 per week for finishers, with equal division of work for all workers who have worked in the shop over one week.

At the Rifkin & Sons shop, where workers struck for one day and won the demands, the bosses abrogated their agreement and the workers went out again Monday. Rifkin claims that he broke the agreement because the workers failed to show up for work on Saturday and Sunday, but the real facts are that the Chamber of Commerce had gotten hold of him and told him to break with the Fur Workers Industrial Union. The spirit of the workers is splendid. Fur workers from other shops are militantly supporting the strikers on the picket line. Intimidation by the "Red Squad" failed to demoralize the striking workers.

On July 26th, the furriers branch had a conference with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Ass'n., where the same demands submitted to the garment manufacturers were presented. The final outcome will be known at the end of this week.

MORE COME OUT IN OREGON, WASHINGTON LUMBER STRIKES

A. F. of L. Fakers Immediately in Field To Break Strike, But Repudiated By Workers

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., July 27.—More than 1500 more mill workers joined the striking lumber workers here, despite attempts of Osborne, secretary of the State Labor Federation (A. F. of L.) to hamstring the strike. Seven more mills have closed down.

Demands of the strikers are for a minimum of 50c an hour, 6-hour day, no contract work, double time for overtime, no rise in price of board for logging camps, and equal pay for men, women and youth.

Osborne's action urging the men to return to work until the lumber bosses code is put over followed a vote of the rank and file of the Mill and Timber Workers Union last Tuesday to support the strike, then spreading throughout Klamath County mills and camps. Osborne threatened to have the state council revoke the union's charter if they did not go back to work.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 27.—Forty-two state troopers brought in here to terrorize the striking lumber workers have been withdrawn as a result of a mass protest meeting of more than 1000 strikers here last Tuesday night. Twelve strikers have been arrested, the first eight from the picket line at the Harbor Plywood Plant, where 600 are employed.

The strike, under the leadership of the fighting National Lumber Workers Union, is being attacked by the A. F. of L., who declare all the workers should wait until they have arranged a code with the bosses. Membership in the N. L. W. U. is growing, the workers backing its militant policy instead of waiting while the A. F. of L. officials and the bosses put over the big wage cuts.

Two more sawmills joined the inactive list when no more timber came in from the striking logging camps. Seven sawmills, one plywood mill and five camps are out here and the strike is spreading.

The Chamber of Commerce, at whose call the state police were

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

NEXT WEEK

The Socialist Party called "Workers and Farmers" congress and the fake organizations in it exposed. Order extra copies

Strikebreaking Union

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

For about six weeks there has been considerable discussion in the press, and among the people concerning the recovery act". Feeling that it was necessary to meet the conditions laid down by the President, Mr. T. S. Walker placed in the local press on June 22 the following notice.

"41. ORGANIZERS IN WESTWOOD MONDAY TO FORM LOCAL

The Industrial Control Bill, recently signed by President Roosevelt provides, among other things, that labor shall have the right to bargain collectively, thru representatives of their own choosing, regarding wages, hours of work, working conditions, etc.

For about fifteen years, labor in most of the mills in the Pacific Northwest has been organized in the 4Ls, an organization in which management and labor have an equal voice. The 4Ls has proved stable and satisfactory in practice and in all cases during the past fifteen years, has been able to amicably adjust all differences which have arisen between it and its organization.

In accordance with the letter and spirit of the Industrial Control Bill the 4 L's are endeavoring to form locals in numerous places, including Westwood. We have no objection to this, and are glad to see the clause in the Recovery Bill. We believe that more satisfactory wages, working hours and conditions will result from full cooperation with and in this organization.

41 organizers are expected in Westwood Monday, June 26th, and it is our hope that an active, strong and useful Local may be formed in the very near future. And that it will result in benefit both to the employers and to the company."

For several weeks we have been trying to get a representative of the 4L organization to come to Westwood and explain the workings of this organization. On Saturday, July 8th Mr. Hoffmeyer arranged with a field man of the 4Ls to present the features of the 4L organization. Mr. Hoffmeyer will be in the Plant Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week to explain the objects and aims of the 4L organization to any one interested. The first meeting was held Saturday evening, July 8th, and was attended by the foremen and superintendents of the various departments.

Mr. T. S. Walker was unavoidably called away for three days but left instructions to carry on the work of organizing the 4Ls until he returned about July 13th.

It was the thought of the meeting on July 8th that there should be a mass meeting called at the Opera House at 8 o'clock July 10th to which would be invited all the employees of the Red River Lumber Company interested but particularly those employed from the Dry Kiln south, including the Moulding, Planing Mills and Shipping Departments, and to call another meeting on July 12th at the Opera House at 8 o'clock, to which would be invited those who did not attend the Monday's meeting and more particularly the men employed in the Veneer Plant, Saw Mill, Green Chain, Kiln, Electric Feeds, Rail Road and Shop Departments. The thought being that two meetings were better than one on account of the number of those attending and the distribution would give the men an opportunity to attend one meeting when they could not attend the other.

A full attendance of the employees at these meetings is requested as the adoption of the 4L system in this Plant will mean a great deal both to employees and employers.

THE RED RIVER LUMBER COMPANY

These notices, posted for Washington lumber workers, urge them to join the 4-L company union, instead of the National Lumber Workers Union, now leading strikes in the Northwest.

300 GREET SALT LAKE WORKERS ON RELEASE FROM JAIL

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 18.—More than 300 workers joined in a demonstration at the jail greeting four comrades released after serving terms for their part in a fight to stop a foreclosure last February 17.

The four—M. P. Bales, Communist candidate for governor at the last election; Bert Poulson, Jack Hurst and Orso Shelley—declared at the meeting that the imprisonment only strengthened their determination to fight for relief

The police, knowing the demonstration had been called, tried to prevent it by releasing the four at an earlier hour.

I. L. D. WINS IN MANY S. F. TRIALS; ALL SILVER EVICTION CASES FREE

Workers Dismissed When Jury Trial Is Demanded; Bosses Fear To Bring Issues in Court

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Twenty-two cases of arrested workers were won here today in the courts of the Hall of "Justice" by the International Labor Defense.

Sixteen workers, members of the Unemployed Council and the Charity Workers Protective Union, arrested last Friday for picketing in front of the home of Barney Silver to stop his being evicted, were dismissed by Judge Lazarus when they demanded a jury trial.

Two workers, J. Burns and Frank Koci, beaten and arrested Tuesday, July 25th, in a demonstration of unemployed before the hotel in which the governors' conference were eating a $5 meal off gold plates, were dismissed by Lazarus. He obviously did not want the class issues brought up in either of these cases.

In Judge Steiger's court three workers — Milton Moody, Ernest Russfeld and Nemeido Rojo—arrested Sunday and held on bail of $1000 cash each, as "vagrants," were dismissed when they demanded jury trial.

In Judge Fritz's court Mary Peterson, arrested for distributing Anti-War leaflets for August 1, was dismissed when the arresting officer failed to appear.

In defending Herman Reinhardt, jailed for advertising a meeting of the Charity Workers Protective Union in front of the relief commissary, I. L. D. Attorney George Anderson was thrown out of court for refusing to allow Reinhardt to be questioned about how he could pay an attorney if he was working for charity. The case will be continued on Monday, July 31. Reinhardt is out on $1000 bail, furnished by the I. L. D.

L. A. SUPERVISORS ALARMED AT GROWTH IN RELIEF ROLLS

Investigation Is Step To Finding Schemes For Cutting Many Off

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—With the number of those on relief reaching the huge number of almost a half million, the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has become alarmed and its chairman, John R. Quinn, has ordered an investigation. Although giving as the reason that they want to determine why it is that the relief list is growing 600 families daily, and now covers more than 25% of the population, in reality this is a preliminary step for cutting many off.

The Relief Workers Protective Union, a fast growing organization, is the main factor that is forcing the authorities to continue payments.

The steady growth in the number on the relief role is shown in the following taken from the report of the County Welfare Bureau:

		Increase
WEEK ENDING JUNE 24—		
Family cases	111,137	
Total cases handled	444,549	
WEEK ENDING JULY 1—		
Family cases	113,066	1,929
Total cases handled	452,262	7,713
WEEK ENDING JULY 8—		
Family cases	115,818	2,752
Total cases handled	463,271	11,009
WEEK ENDING JULY 15—		
Family cases	118,338	2,520
Total cases handled	473,354	10,083
WEEK ENDING JULY 22—		
Family cases	121,661	3,323
Total cases handled	486,643	13,289

This increase is despite the deportation of thousands of Mexican families and includes only those that can force relief. There are thousands more that starve, or are given charity not officially listed.

MOVIE STUDIOS STRIKE SOLID, IN THIRD WEEK

Bosses Fail in Attempt To Fool Strikers Back To Work

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 1.—The third week of the strike of studio employees, begun with the walkout of 400 sound technicians at the Columbia Studio, finds the major producers still tied up.

Following failure of the move of the bosses, through Pat Casey, their "labor contact" man and a notorious labor misleader, of declaring by radio and press that the strike was settled, Casey is now declaring it must be settled in New York, between the bankers controlling the industry and union presidents 4000 miles away from the strike.

The attempt to use scabs has proven costly, the whole electrical system in one studio being put out of operation for weeks to come, and costly negatives being ruined by green hands.

Solidarity strikes were declared by laboratory workers, cameramen, property men, general utility men and truckmen.

The "settlement" story played up by Hearst papers and the L. A. Times, and the use of blacklists has failed to break the strike. On the contrary, many big stars—including Mae West, Claudette Colbert, the Marx Bros., Cantor, Wallace Beery, etc.—have walked off the lot in solidarity with the strike

The men are demanding no wage cut, maximum 12-hour day and 6-day week. They have been getting about $40 for a week exceeding 8 hours, and in one studio the average was $19.50 a week. The great majority get about ten weeks in the year.

Parades, Banners, Songs Mark Demonstrations

Plaza Meeting in Los Angeles Without Interference For First Time in 3 Years

PASS SALES TAX; HITS WORKERS

The sales tax providing for a 2½% tax from the consumer on all retailed purchases has gone into effect today. It means a 2½% cut in the buying power of millions of workers, poor farmers and middle class people.

The rich, whom the legislature and Gov. Rolph represent, are opposed to the income tax, because they want to pass the burden of supporting the huge government apparatus, the strike-breaking police and military forces, the $10,000 and $12,000 salaried officials, onto the millions of workers and farmers and others with small incomes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Eight thousand workers gathered at the open air anti-war demonstration held here today, at the Civic Center, and pledged to struggle against imperialist war.

The workers cheered enthusiastically every speaker, and shouted approval to the slogans.

The speakers on the platform represented the many organizations in the United Front against war.

Preceding the meeting, parades from all parts of the city, took place. All displayed a colorful array of banners, upon which were inscribed slogans exposing the Roosevelt hunger policy and the war preparations.

The indoor meeting at the California Hall takes place tonight.

5000 At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—Five thousand workers demonstrated here, against U. S. war preparations.

This was the first time in three years that a demonstration was held in the Plaza without interference, and a result of the growing mass pressure of the workers against the Red Squad terror. The Red Squad, although there, had to be content with merely watching the meeting.

The workers greeted very enthusiastically the speeches from the platform, exposing the war preparations, the Recovery Act connection with these preparations. Resolutions were unanimously passed pledging support to all struggles against the administration hunger policy.

There was mass singing and loud cheering for the slogans and speakers, who represented the Communist Party, Young Communist League and other workers organizations.

700 At Oakland

OAKLAND, Aug. 1.—There were 700 workers at the Aug. 1st park demonstration here, after a parade in which about 300 took part, carrying banners, singing revolutionary songs and shouting anti-war slogans.

There will be an indoor meeting at Carpenters Hall tonight.

Sacramento Parades

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 1. — More than 250 workers marched in the Aug. 1st parade this afternoon, carrying banners and popularizing the big demonstration to be held tonight, at the Plaza.

The police, who originally refused to give a parade permit, did not interfere.

Richmond Auto Parade

RICHMOND, Aug. 1. — There were three hundred at 10th and MacDonald for the Aug. 1st anti-war meeting, and received very enthusiastically the speakers from the platform.

The auto parade got good attention from the workers throughout the city.

(Other Aug. 1 reports next week)

BEET WORKERS PREPARE FOR A STRIKE

Workers Go Back To Camps To Mobilize For Call

SACRAMENTO, July 28. — A meeting under the auspices of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, held at the Workers Center, here, was attended by about 200 workers, mostly Spanish and Mexican.

The decision was made to go back to the camps and prepare for a strike in the beet fields. A local executive committee of six was elected, and instructed to prepare for a conference where the strike decision will be made.

WALNUT GROVE, July 28.—A meeting is scheduled to take place in Walnut Grove for Saturday night to organize the beet workers in this area for a strike. Sheriff Don Cox has taken immediate steps to mobilize deputies and armed thugs, in an effort to terrorize the workers against coming to the meeting.

Rumors are being circulated that the Japanese workers will have nothing to do with the union, but as a matter of fact the union has good contacts established among these workers, and there is an outlook that all will come out together with the Mexican, Filipino and white workers when the strike call is issued.

NEW FISHERMEN'S CANNERY WORKERS UNION GROWING

Locals Springing Up Everywhere; Organizer Touring California

SEATTLE, Wash., July 27.—The Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union formed at a conference here on June 25th has made tremendous gains in membership among all categories of workers. The purse seiners and canners have gained considerable increases in wages as a result of mass meetings and strike actions, such as in the case of two single hour strikes in two Astoria canneries.

At present the union is in a cam-

(Continued on Page 3, Col 1)

Tag Day For Mooney Planned in L. A. For Aug. 12-13

LOS ANGELES, July 26. — The Los Angeles Mooney Council of Action has decided on Saturday and Sunday, August 12 and 13, as tag days for the raising of funds in Mooney's defense. Concentrated action in selling the tags has already been formed and many groups are prepared to make house to house calls in every part of Los Angeles and vicinity.

125 Hungry Workers Desert Bear River Reforestation Camp

ARMY OFFICERS, SHERIFFS FAIL TO FORCE RETURN OF C. C. C. RECRUITS

15 Arrested As Leaders of Mass Walkout; Half of Camp Hits Road For New York

JACKSON, Calif., July 22.—One hundred and twenty-five of the 240 young workers at the Bear River reforestation camp, near here, walked out yesterday morning after several attempts had been made to get better food. The boys were scattered along the road between here and Sacramento, determined not to return. Forest rangers, army officers and sheriffs are out trying to round up the boys, and force them back into the camp, but have not succeeded.

Fifteen were arrested on their arrival in Sacramento, where later a committee from the International Labor Defense was told they had been released.

The following letter from two of the boys tells its own story. They are now on their way back to New York.

"The walkout was caused because we had been fed beans and bread for 20 straight times, Corn Willie (corned beef) made into rotten hash, moldy bread which was many times absolutely impossible to eat even after a hard day's work, string beans with the strings on them, which we could not chew.

"The officers told me as I was one of the foremen in charge of 25 young workers to try and reach some agreement with the boys so they wouldn't leave. I asked the boys to wait as the officers had promised better food but they refused to wait any longer, stating that the officers had been making these promises for over a month. They tried to sell us some ice cream that had been donated by the merchants of Jackson so we were told. The whole camp, with the exception of two, revolted against this open graft. Thursday morning at 6 p. m. the walkout started; young workers were seen all along the highway, the full distance of 102 miles to Sacramento. State police officers, etc., met us a[illegible] into us with their cars, trying to force us to go back to the camps, but only a few returned. Many of the boys in our camp had bad stomach trouble. One fellow got ruptured so bad in the camp that he will be a cripple for life. The worst things we hated in our camp was the captain and the rotten grub we got. We also had to pay for haircuts from our $5 a month. We don't want to go back to the camp as we are thoroughly disgusted with it, we want to go back to New York where we came from. We were also told to have as much respect for the uniform we wore as though it was an army uniform. In New York the police and the courts did everything they could to force these boys out into these camps. Some of them had been arrested on minor offenses and the judges told them that if they would come out to these camps that they would guarantee probation. Many of us heard after we were in camp that the only reason that these camps had been opened was to break up hunger marches and other demonstrations of the unemployed. The articles in the Sacramento papers about the food being good is a lie.

Signed: "Two young workers from Bear River Camp.

More than 5000 young workers are in these militarized, forced labor camps in the Sierra Nevada mountains. This is the largest organized desertion so far, though almost all camps have had small groups and individuals "go over the hill."

Old Worker Asks For 90 Days Jail To Have A Flop

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A sixty-five-year-old worker arrested on a vagrancy charge yesterday was before Judge Lazarus this morning. Having no place to go and facing starvation he asked to be sentenced to 90 days.

He was arrested for sleeping in a boxcar at the S. P. yards, where he informed Judge Lazarus he slept for the last several months. The judge in a sarcastic voice asked him why he did not sleep at the Mark Hopkins Hotel. To the request the judge replied, "Really I hate to send a respectable old gentleman who has committed no crime to jail, I would much rather send you to an elegant hotel for ninety days." The demagogic judge carefully avoided asking the old worker why the charity racketeers were not taking care of him.

RAID SACRAMENTO WORKERS CENTER; TAKE MIMEOGRAPH

Police Try To Stop Expose Of Their Brutality

SACRAMENTO, July 30.—Four carloads of police and deputy sheriffs, armed to the teeth with guns, clubs and teargas bombs, raided the Workers Center at 429 J street, Thursday, arrested two workers and confiscated the mimeograph machine and typewriter. Three other workers were arrested at 22nd and G streets, distributing leaflets exposing the police clubbing of unemployed at the court house last week.

Though a permit had been granted for the August 1 parade and permission for distribution of leaflets, the police raid was because of the leaflet on police brutality. A cartoon on the leaflet showed the Undersheriff Dewey Baker, aided by a policeman, clubbing a worker.

A delegation from the Unemployed Council went to Police Chief Hallahan demanding the use of another mimeograph and typewriter until their own were returned. They were refused.

The two workers arrested at the Center were released that afternoon. Bail for the three arrested distributing leaflets and distributing "obscene literature" was set at $1000 each. Trial for H. M. Steffins was set for Aug. 21, on the first charge and Aug. 23 for the second. Trial for Ed Clemmens was set as Aug. 22 for the first charge and Aug. 24 on the second, and for Peter Smith, Aug. 27 on the first charge and Aug. 30 for the second. The trials are all to be separate jury trials.

[illegible] AT KLAMATH FALLS LOGGING CAMP OF WALKER & HUVEY

Loggers Demand 10c An Hour Increase in Pay

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., July 16.—The attempt of Walker & Huvey, one of the biggest lumber outfits here, to prevent the loggers making more than just enough to pay their board, was answered with a strike here yesterday morning. Thought there was no previous organizing or electing of representatives, there had been considerable agitating among the dissatisfied men. Every day since camp opened a month ago a few would pack their saws, axes, hammers and wedges into camp and draw their time. Next day a few new loggers would arrive. There has been no payday, but every week the "Gyppo Boss" would say Huvey was going to give everybody a raise. He got by with this until yesterday, when the men went out—the biggest walkout since that at the Ewana Logging Camp three weeks ago.

Skilled loaders, hookers and jammer men ($6.50 a day men) walked out in sympathy with the fallers and buckers, who got only 17c per thousand for falling and 30c per thousand for bucking and limbing. Board is 90c a day. These very woods used to pay $1.40 as compared to 47c now.

Many of the men went into Klamath Falls to demand their first pay day; others are staying on the job to stop any scabs Huvey tries to send in by getting men cut off the county relief lists.

We are demanding an increase of scale for falling to 27c and 40c for bucking and limbing. The "Gyppo Boss" hurried into Klamath Falls, and returned saying Suvey had promised a 5% raise. We refused.

Saturday afternoon the boss rushed into camp yelling about a forest fire. The first thought of any logger when he hears that is to grab a shovel and put it out. Some of the men grabbed shovels and axes and followed the boss, but the rest, realizing it was a trick, did not move. Soon after, the forest ranger arrived and the men who remained in camp told him the camp was on strike but they would go if he thought it necessary. He said he did not need them as he could get plenty of men from the reforestation camp. He refused to arrest these men on the order of the boss. —Logger.

FURUSETH TRIES TO LINE UP SEAMEN FOR NIRA CODES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) called a meeting last Monday to "explain the necessity of organizing to benefit" under the NIRA. Andrew Furuseth, president of the union and one of the worst betrayers of workers in the country, told how good Mr. Roosevelt will be to the workers and how he will make the shipowners toe the mark. But of course he forgot to bring out how the NIRA outlaws strikes and that whatever codes the operators and the labor fakers agree on we are supposed to accept.

When several sailors wanted the floor he said, "No speeches allowed." During the question period he adjourned the meeting when the questions got embarrassing.

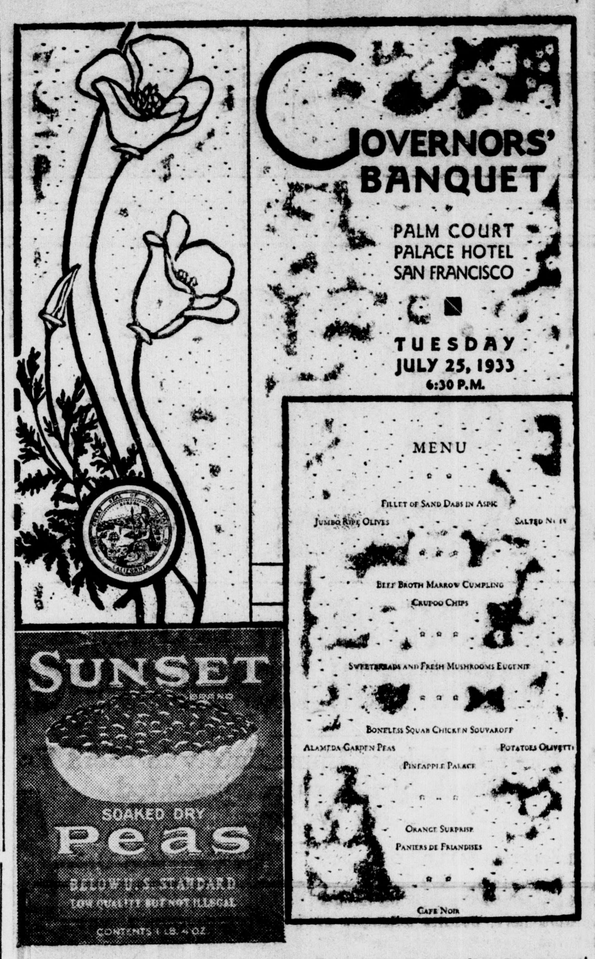
Furuseth, as in the 1921 strike, is trying to mislead the workers for the bosses benefit. But we all know the only way we can better our conditions is by organizing into a fighting union. The Marine Workers Industrial Union is the only union that fights for three watches, full manning scale, higher wages to make up for the inflation and pay for overtime. —Sailor.

I. W. W. Hoodlums Attack Yakima Workers Meeting

YAKIMA, Wash., July 26.—Following the anti-working class tactics of other parts of the country, the I. W. W.'s attacked a meeting of the International Labor Defense July 13. For the past two months the I. L. D. has conducted street meetings on the main avenue here. The night the I. L. D. held a special meeting protesting the Frandsen frame-ups, the Wobblies attacked the speaker. In the fight which ensued, Chas. Goold, 53-year-old organizer of the local Communist Party, was attacked by a Wobbly with a club. When he grabbed the club to defend himself the bulls who have long waited for a chance to frame him, arrested him.

At the trial, before a court room packed with workers, Goold defended himself against the charges of assault so well that he was acquitted.

What Governors—And Unemployed—Eat



Facsimile of menu when governors at national conference gorged, while outside police broke up a demonstration of hungry unemployed on Market street. Contrast this banquet with the food given unemployed on relief in Los Angeles, Calif., which label (lower left) shows to be "BELOW U. S. STANDARD—Low Quality But Not Illegal." It is illegal, however, for unemployed to protest the starvation policy of the governors and two workers were arrested for demanding food.

New Tear Gas Guns

SACRAMENTO, July 17.—Immediately after the attack on the unemployed at the court house yesterday, the police received their first high power tear gas "riot gun," capable of gassing workers up to a distance of 300 feet. The gun is the first of many ordered.

The tear gas gun throws two kinds of shells—long distance and close range, for breaking up demonstrations.

Jobless Council Delegation Wins Rent For Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Taking along his 86-year-old landlord as a part of the delegation, Comrade Roberts of 75 Brosnan street, and the Unemployed Council won rent for Comrade Roberts from the Associated Charities here this week. The charities tried to beat Roberts down on five days of the month's rent but the militant delegation wouldn't stand for it.

FRUIT DRIERS IN TWO MODESTO YARDS STRIKE

Two Arrested; Bosses Shift Workers to Scab

MODESTO, Calif., July 25.—Demanding regular paydays and 20c an hour instead of 15c, more than fifty workers in the Modesto Dry Yards struck Thursday noon. They had in some cases not been paid for more than 3 weeks. Two workers, Pete Fisher and Ray Gogan, were arrested and are in jail under bail of $300 each. Their trial is set for August 1. Most of the strikers are still out.

The workers were supposed to be paid on Wednesdays, but were kept on working without pay. A similar strike began last Sunday when thirty-six at the Santa Clara Dry Yards quit.

At the Modesto Yards Hagopian, one of the owners, transferred several workers out of the fruit cutting sheds, and then got some more cutters sent over from the Santa Clara yards, hoping in this way to break the strike.

Self Help Unit Adopts Militant Line and Gains

MENLO PARK, Calif., Aug. 1.—A committee from the Peninsula Workers Unit of this city visited the local relief committee last Wednesday and won their demand for free sugar for all unemployed in the district for canning purposes.

There are 206 registered unemployed here, with the number increasing daily.

The Peninsula Workers Unit was first organized in August, last year, as a self-help organization. But it began to carry on militant struggle against discrimination and humiliation at the hands of the local relief committee, and many of its members joined the Redwood City Unemployed Council and participated in its struggles. In December, 1932, the "Jobless Unit," as it was then called, re-organized, took its present name, and adopted a program for militant struggle. after March 4, meetings were discontinued. But as it became clear the New Deal was worse than the old, the Unit met, elected new officers and took up the struggle again.

Strike Wave Spreads to Arizona

A glaring example to show how workers in all parts of the United States have been stirred to struggle and are demanding leadership from the Communists, is in the militant fight now spreading in the State of Arizona. The prestige and influence of our Party and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union has increased tremendously, because our section membership and leading comrades were wholeheartedly thrown into the strike.

While the strike in Salt River Valley started among the melon pickers, it carries great importance for the agricultural industry generally, as in that area, six crops are picked, including melons, cotton, potatoes, lettuce, tomatoes and carrots.

Most of the workers effected are Spanish speaking. The Spanish Bulletin put out by the union helped greatly in mobilizing them for the strike. The main concentration was on four of the largest ranches —Girard, Isabell Hardner, H. O. Yamamato and Dean Stanley.

When the Mexican consul saw the sentiment created for the strike he tried to organize a "Back to Mexico Club," to break the backbone of the movement. But the union immediately exposed him through a leaflet and broke up the club. The union, further, in calling a conference to decide for a strike, warned the workers not to come out before a decision is made so that the struggle is organized.

The Mexican consul, a bootlegger named Lopez, and a number of contractors, decided on another trick—to call for a fake strike to begin on the morning of July 2nd (the conference was called for the evening of the 2nd), hoping to disorganize the ranks. They called for 35 cents per hour. But their strike proved a flop. They made one more attempt, by Bruno Lopez, at the head of a gang, coming drunk to the conference in the evening, trying to break it up, but were entirely repudiated.

The workers voted to strike the following morning and demanded 50 cents per hour. A rank and file strike committee of 50 was elected. A strike apparatus was formed including special committees on transportation, picket captains, finance, publicity, etc.

The strike opened with a strong picket line at 5:00 in the morning. Twenty were arrested the first day, but the efficient work of the I. L. D. and its fighting attorney, Lynch, got the workers out immediately.

On the second day of the strike two of the truck drivers were arrested. This was an attempt to cripple picketing, for which the trucks were vital. A high bail was placed on the workers for that reason.

On the third day the Unemployed Council held a demonstration in front of the R. F. C. office protesting the withdrawal of the relief work cards from the Mexican workers so as to force them into the fields to scab. Although there were four arrested at the time, the R. F. C. was forced to give relief cards back to the workers.

On the fourth day a mass rally of 300 took place in Tollison and started down the road to picket. When the workers arrived at the Dean Stanley Ranch a group of deputies attempted to arrest Carl Howe, section organizer of the Communist Party, and other leaders of the strikers. The workers quickly massed around them and shouted that if they arrested the leaders they will have to arrest all the workers. The deputies placing their guns at the ribs of the workers leaders, shouted that all the 300 are under arrest. Soon scores of highway police and deputies reinforced them and the workers were escorted to town.

At the station the workers were held for 2½ hours, and after some hot air about peaceful picketing the workers were released. Among those to be immediately on the scene were some of the growers, the county attorney and Sheriff McFadden. They considered that the arrest of 300 workers is biting off a bit too much.

But on that very night a conference took place at the governor's office, where it was decided to launch a campaign for arresting the leaders. John Doe warrants were sworn out, and during that night and the next day arrests were made everywhere.

At present five of the leading strikers are in prison and $700 bail is demanded for each.

The strike at its heighest point involved 1300 workers, which included about 200 in tomato picking. At the general strike committee meeting on July 16th a vote to continue the strike for 50 cents per hour was unanimously decided. The growers thus far offered 35 cents.

The strike has been almost 100% effective as with the exception of a few scabs brought from Brawley, some of whom have quit since, few were gotten by growers.

A strong union has emerged from the struggle, cards having been issued to at least 300 now functioning in locals, and at least 600 more have made out applications. The strike has likewise pushed forward an active group of young leaders, who are learning fast how to conduct a militant struggle.

The first Arizona strike in many years, the fact that section leadership of the Communist Party has immediately placed itself in the thick of the struggle, the growth of the union is forcing a significant change to the better in the revolutionary movement and writing a new page for the History of the Arizona Workers.

GADSEN, ARIZONA, JOBLESS FIGHT FOR FULL RELIEF PAY

GADSDEN, Ariz., July 23.—Fighting against the attempt of the R. F. C. czar, Ellison, to cheat 17 men on a relief work job out of 2½ days' pay, unemployed workers and their families camped on the court house lawn all day yesterday.

The supervisors, however, had not met. So the workers voted to demonstrate again Monday, the 24th.

The fight arose out of the demand of a delegation from the Unemployed Council for relief work. Refused by Luke Ellison, chairman of the R. F. C., they went to the supervisors. Finally Supervisor Decorsey gave the men $1 each to feed their families (of from 4 to 7 each) for six days until the four days' work promised was finished.

The following Monday a list was posted for 17 men to work. They had no relief since they were paid $4.50 on June 5th.

The first day they worked under an ex-preacher, Fullilove, but the second day, though telling them the same work was to be done, he didn't show up. So the men elected their own foreman and went to work. At noon a boss showed up, told them what to do and left. The next day the same. The last day Fullilove came and took them out and reported them all good workers.

Next day when they went to collect their pay, Ellison tried to pay them for only a day and a half instead of the four they worked, claiming they had been laid off part of that time because they "wouldn't work."

The workers then went to the supervisors, Foreman and Devorsey, but were refused any relief or help in the matter.

A mass meeting was called at which 100 workers pledged to demonstrate at the court house. The second demonstration, this Monday, will be followed by more until the men are paid for the work they did.

New Arizona Council Keeps Up Fight Despite Klan

SOMERTON, Ariz., July 25.—All attempts of the Ku Klux Klan to break up the meeting of the Unemployed Council here last Saturday night failed.

The owner of the lot on which we formerly met refused us that place, so the Council members moved to a lot across the street. Hardly had Frank Haines started speaking when the lessee of this lot appeared and asked the meeting to stop, though he had previously given permission. The Klan had seen him in the meantime, and intimidated him into this action.

So the meeting was moved onto the street and continued, where organized hecklers and a drunk tried, and failed, to break up the meeting. After the meeting some of the Klansmen were heard to say, "He ought to be lynched," meaning the speaker.

But the Unemployed Council will continue holding meetings every Saturday night.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Spain Recognizes USSR

MADRID, Spain, July 26.—The cabinet of Spain decided for full recognition of the Soviet Union. This will mean that an embassy and many Soviet consular offices will be established in Spain.

The rumor circulated by the capitalist press that Trotsky, now in France, is likely as an ambassador from the Soviet Union is totally without foundation as Trotsky has been repeatedly declared a counter-revolutionary, for which reason he was expelled from the Soviet Union.

Economic Conference Dead

LONDON, July 26.—The London Economic Conference, adjourned indefinitely, completely failing to bring agreement among the capitalist countries on any questions.

Labor Party Approves Roosevelt Policy

LONDON, July 27.—The British Labor Party leaders declared in Parliament that their Party gives full approval to the Roosevelt program and criticised the British government for not taking similar measures.

Charge Germans Shot Down Flyers

PARIS, July 24.—"Les Deornieres, Nouvelles," a French Strassburg newspaper, charges that Germans, ordered to shoot all Polish military planes flying over Germany, have shot down the two Lithuanian nonstop flyers, that were reported crashed 30 miles from Berlin. They almost reached their goal, Kovno.

It is charged that a powerful German searchlight had picked up the flyers as they were flying at night. The story given is that peasant laborers found the wreck. The Polish-German border is bristling with armaments.

Communists Demonstrate in Ecuador

GUYAQUIL, Equador.—A large Communist demonstration took place here and demanded the resignation of President Martinez Mera. Police and armed guards were immediately mobilized to suppress the workers.

Death Penalty For Truth of Germany

BERLIN, July 22.—All the high Nazi leaders, including heads of the provincial governments, justices of peace and prosecutors were summoned to Berlin obviously for an extraordinary conference, to take greater repressive measures against the increasing anti-Nazi opposition.

Goering has issued a special order providing a death penalty for any that disseminate "atrocity stories" (really truth of Germany). As a result of this virtual declaration of martial law, seven Communists of Cologne were sentenced to death.

Generals War Spreads in China

SHANGHAI, China, July 26.—Feng Yu Hsiang, the Chinese general mobilizing increasing forces in the Cahar region and advancing on new positions, has requested Japan that a demilitarized zone be established in the region. He purposely withdrew his forces from Dolon Nor, and is preparing to meet the Nanking forces sent against him. It is likewise becoming clearer that in the general's war now flaring up in China, the southern group, with headquarters at Canton, supports Feng Yu Hsiang.

Mussolini Takes War Ministry

ROME, Italy, July 26.—Mussolini, in addition to holding the most important posts in the Italian cabinet, has been made minister of war, and Gazera, who held the position for five years, has been removed. This is a result of the increasing disintegration in the Fascist camp, and a narrowing of support for them, which recently caused the resignation of several prominent fascist leaders from their posts, including the secretary of the Party.

It is significant that General Balbo, returning to Italy from the U. S., telegraphed to Mussolini to tell him that he met with great receptions in the U. S. and the anti-fascist movement abroad is a myth. This was obviously for public consumption since there is a growing anxiety concerning this point.

DEFENDANTS IN SAN DIEGO WATER FIGHT WIN LIGHTER TERMS

Mass Protests Force Court to Grant New Sentences

SAN DIEGO, July 11.—After the appellate division of the Superior court ruled the sentence given 7 young workers convicted of turning on city water, as "so excessive as to outrage our sense of justice," Judge Dean Sherry resentenced them to lighter terms yesterday.

Sherry questioned each defendant closely as to whether he had forsaken Communist associates and whether he would repeat the offense.

Louis Brosseau and Perry Riley heroically refused to admit any wrong doing, stated they were still members of the Young Communist League and that whenever water is denied to workers, they were ready to turn it on. They were sentenced to six months on the road gang and given a $100 fine each.

Ben Boots, who is now serving a six months' sentence in Lincoln Heights jail for participating in the famous "Olympic Stadium Mooney Run" last summer, had his sentenced reduced from two years to one year on the road gang and was "fined" $100.

Leo Gregovich refused to admit he had committed any crime and was sentenced to four months and fined $50.

Two defendants, Novak and Breuyer, turned renegade and were given probation. Denny, another defendant promised "to be good" and was given three months and $50.

Although the International Labor Defense hails the reduction in sentences as a partial victory, it urges all workers' organizations to send resolutions to the city council and to Judge Sherry in the Spreckels building, demanding unconditional freedom of the workers resentenced. The resentencing is directly attributed to the scores of letters and resolutions received by Sherry and the city council, condemning their vicious original sentences.

FRAME-UP AGAINST MELON STRIKERS EXPOSED IN COURT

Raid Against Workers Personally Led By Grower

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 19.—Charged with participating in a riot which never occurred, five of the striking melon pickers of Salt River Valley are on trial in Justice McKee's court. They are Jack Berolla, secretary of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, Samuel Lopez, Ostorgio Luna, Henry Sumid and Ray Wilson. The charges against Roma, the sixth defendant, were dismissed.

Dean Stanley, the largest grower and shipper in Salt River Valley and who personally conducted the sheriff's raid on the strikers picket line at the Smith ranch, is pushing the frame-up against the workers. A second charge of "using force and violence against the PROPERTY of Floyd Smith and Gladys Smith" refers to the claim that PICKERS there are supposed to have been "agitated." Attempts to prove that the strikers engaged in a "conspiracy to stop laborers" who wanted to work from doing so, fell flat. The court room, packed with this "property," laughed every time the charge was made. The testimony of the sheriff's thugs and Stanley's strikebreakers was thoroughly refuted by the defense witnesses. Though every effort was made by prosecutor and court to prevent testimony as to the conditions in the melon fields, where workers struck against the 15c an hour offered, the defense, carried by the International Labor Defense along class struggle lines, got this testimony into the records.

SEEING RED! By Kirby

"I do not regard the London Conference as a failure," says Roosevelt. "The larger and more prominent problems can continue to be analyzed and discussed."

* * * * * *

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN: Proposing cheaper compensation rates for forced labor camp workers, Magill, national president of the Army, Navy and Marine Club, declares:

"To show you the ridiculousness of the situation, the widow of a recruit can be given $45 a month so long as she is unmarried, while the widow of a BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILLED IN BATTLE would receive only $15."

* * * * * *

"If he fails, he will have failed nobly," the British press praises Roosevelt's NIRA.

Which is going to be a hell of a lot of comfort.

* * * * * *

"Roosevelt has abolished child labor in a day," the London papers continue.

Or, as Hugh Johnson puts it, "Why should a capitalist hire children when he can now get adults for the same price?"

* * * * * *

Paris, July 20.—Prince Nicholas Oblensky, cousin of the late Czar, was convicted today of theft of 2500 francs ($140) from the cash box of a cafe, and given six months' suspended sentence.

He must have been a very remote cousin—the real Romanoffs didn't bother with mere hundreds of dollars.

* * * * * *

AT THE "SOCIALIST" CONGRESS Sacramento, Calif., July 22.—The Congress, held in the judging ring of a cattle barn, was launched with the selection of J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Beverley as temporary chairman, and Milen Dempster of S. F., Socialist, as temporary secretary.

* * * * * *

Army officers complain about the big desertion from Bear River CCC camp. The camp is beautifully situated and some large catches of fish have been made in the nearby river, they say.

But you can't eat scenery, and who wants to put in a hard day's work and then have to go fish for his dinner?

* * * * * *

News from ROOSEVELT County, Montana, tells how 500 farmers bought in equipment and stock for $2 and returned it to Farmer Brechell, while red flags waved. Horses at 10c and 15c each, a tractor at 50c and a tandem disc at 15c is the right kind of a New Deal from Roosevelt——farmers.

* * * * * *

"We are not going through another winter like the last," says Roosevelt. What do you mean, WE?

* * * * * *

New Fishermen's Union Formed

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7)

paign for the abolition of the company-owned fish traps and wheels. The purse seiners have a special grievance—to fight against the packers - controlled, "Fishermen's Protective Assn.," who under the guise of fighting for the abolition of the traps, is attempting to mold sentiment for closing the Puget Sound waters to the purse seining (which is all done by the small fishermen, while the traps are by the big corporations). The union is in a drive to expose the maneuvers by this fish trust.

In the past the fishermen had a very small union, being always at the mercy of the packers, who always promoted antagonisms between the workers — gillnetter against the purse seiners—and trollers and vice versa. Now the union aims to organize all in the industries with rank and file control.

Already in the four weeks that the union is in existence, locals have been established in Astoria, Ilwaco, Tacoma, Gig Harbor, Seattle, Anacortes and Bellingham. In addition there are delegates in many fishing centers from Alaska down to California. In one case a lone delegate signed up 160 new members.

Mass meetings have been held in many of the Puget Sound ports. In Anacortes a mass meeting of 300 fishermen gave endorsement to the strike against forced labor being waged in the city, expressing the solidarity with the many cannery workers on relief.

The union organizer is now on tour in California towns from Eureka to San Diego, where many locals are soon expected to spring up. The first convention of the union will take place in the middle of November. All information concerning the formation of the union can be obtained from the headquarters at 614 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

13 Cherry Strike Leaders Found Not Guilty

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

Workers Industrial Union.

Anderson's closing address to the jury was a high spot in the trial. He called the officers who had testified "liars," charged that they were the tools of the big growers, insisted upon the right and the necessity of labor organization, especially among the defenseless agricultural workers, and claimed that such "agitation" as the prosecution had charged the defendants with was the one militant movement that would improve wages and working conditions.

The triumphant outcome of the Santa Clara trial demonstrates the strength of the C. & A. W. I. U. and is a warning to the police authorities which has considerable significance. The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners made of this trial a public issue, which attracted delegations from San Francisco and other cities, and stirred San Jose and Santa Clara residents to a realization of the corruptness of their own officials and the rottenness of their jails.

L. A. MILLINERS CONTINUE STRIKE; BOSS TRICKS FAIL

Two Arrested For Picketing Freed By Jury

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—The militancy and determination of the 70 striking millinery workers of Golden Brothers Millinery Shop is still high despite the six weeks of struggle.

The bosses called for a committee of workers to negotiate directly with the Millinery Manufacturers Associations. They were willing to recognize a shop committee without a chairman but refused to abolish the piece work system. The meeting turned out to be a lecture on the "Recovery Act" and what it will do for the millinery workers.

The bosses of the Golden Brothers Shop were called before the State Labor Commission for the violation of the 48-hour law. They pleaded guilty and were fined.

After a four-day trial of Helen Costello and Elsie Meyers, two of the striking workers who were charged with "picketing," the jury which was out for 20 minutes found them not guilty. This was the first time in ten years of the existence of this anti-labor law that workers were not convicted.

The strikers are in great need of relief. All funds should be sent Millinery Strike Committee, 755 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

S. F. Stevedores Want To Fight Blue Book Union

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

to control the union? Is there going to be a definite break with the company, Blue Book Union?

Deal, from the Ferry Boatmen, and of the Marine Council, painted a glowing picture of the International Longshoremen's Ass'n along the coast, and pleaded that the workers leave everything to them and the "Recovery Act." One, Melcombe, spoke on the wonders of the "Recovery Act" and stated it will mean a rise in wages, more work and better conditions. He said he was proud of having, as an employer of labor, already signed Roosevelt's appeal, and got the Blue Eagle.

Then came McNulty, former president of the Red Book Union. He followed the soft soaping, flattered the longshoremen, praised the I. L. A. officials to the highest degree, and especially threw the spotlight on Holman.

Finally Tom Hern, also a former president of the Red Book Union, spoke, likewise praising the officials, introduced a motion to endorse the work of the Marine Council. An amendment was immediately made that a delegation go to the Marine Council meeting, to be held in Portland on July 30, be elected from the floor. This was a signal for a panic on the platform and approving remarks from the workers throughout the hall. However, in place of accepting the amendment, Holman and Hern withdrew the original motion.

Deal was given the floor to read the proposed wage code. The code seemed to give everything that is good. Twelve hundred pound limit, six-hour day, one dollar per hour, six men to a gang. This aroused great enthusiasm among the workers, although **the workers were not told by what means the stevedoring companies will be forced to accept the code.**

A motion was put to endorse the code, and send Holman to the Marine Council with it. The labor fakers fearing that the rank and file will elect their own representative, deliberately tied the vote on the code provisions, which naturally met with approval, with the nomination of Holman, so as to carry.

Holman therefore felt called upon to give the men some more hot air about how much he will do for them and will 'die for them," etc. By this time the workers began to feel that it was time something of immediate practical importance came up. One rose and asked: "What about the Blue Book Union?" But was told that nothing could be done, and developments in Washington must be awaited. **The worker thereupon made a motion that the meeting pass a resolution, resolving to pay no more dues into the Blue Book Union.** Seconds were shouted from every section of the hall. Holman and the entire platform got panicky and tried to adjourn the meeting. The workers insisted that the motion be taken to a vote. But amidst shouts and many on their feet, Holman declared the meeting adjourned.

Holman's statement at the outset that the meeting will be "educational" had more truth in it than was intended. The labor faker learnt that the rank and file is an active force and demands action, while many of the workers had a taste of the self-appointed fakers on the waterfront.

RELIEF WORKERS PROTECTIVE UNION LEADS L. A. FIGHT

Wins Recognition For All Cases To Be Brought To Welfare Board

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—A delegation from eleven locals of the Relief Workers Protective Union, representing more than 1000 members forced Roberts, Superintendent of the County Welfare, to order immediate recognition of all committees of the union bringing up cases in district bureaus, and to distribute one pint of fresh milk for each person in the family.

Protests against the 17 hours work a week in the riverbed and parks for 40c a day, brought an agreement to "try and reduce" the forced labor time to 7 hours.

The delegation, describing the rotten food in the grocery orders given, cited cases of 12-year-old peas and canned meat. Roberts admitted the county is paying for good quality food and milk.

The delegation demanded that all discrimination be stopped against Negroes, Mexicans and other workers, and Roberts agreed to so order the district bureaus. The demand for 75c a week meat and egg allowance he promised to bring before the supervisors.

The Relief Workers Protective Union, is growing, rapidly here. Hundreds of cases have been won by them from the Welfare Bureau.

More Out in Lumber Strike

(Continued from Page 1, Col 4)

brought in, has wired Washington, asking Dept. of Justice action against the **Lumber Worker**, bulletin issued by the union.

The workers arrested are held on $500 bail each. Eleven of them remain in jail, one having been bailed out by the International Labor Defense.

4-L HELPS BOSSES

BURNS, Ore., July 25.—The 4-L, notorious for its scabherding and strikebreaking activities a decade ago, is again doing the same work. The "Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen," assisted the Hines Western Pine Co. in combatting the strike of the green chain, mill and stackers there, with the result that partial operations are reported to have been resumed.

TUUL Convention in S. F. August 6

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

the large factories.

While successes have been recorded in a number of sections, such as growth of the Agricultural Workers Union, and success in unionization of the fur shops in Los Angeles, preparations are being made to guide the discussions at the conventions along crtiical lines—pointing to the weaknesses and mistakes so as to arm the organizations for the big drive that will be initiated.

The Trade Union Unity League Convention will take place on Sunday, August 6th, 9:00 a. m., at 141 Albion street. San Francisco local organizations, shop groups and rank and file groups in A. F. of L. unions will be represented.

The Agricultural Workers Union Convention will take place on Saturday, August 5th, 9:00 a. m., at 81 Post street, San Jose. There are to be two delegates from each local with less than 25 members, and an additional delegate for every 25 above that number. Fraternal delegates are also invited from clubs such as those of Filipinos, Japanese and Mexican workers, that are in the agricultural districts.

The Needle Workers Convention will be at 830 Market street, Room 421, San Francisco, on Saturday, at 2:00 P. M. In addition to representatives of locals, those of groups in unorganized shops are invited.

The Railroad Unity Committees Convention will be at Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia street, on Sunday, August 6th, 9:00 a. m. Rank and file groups in unions and representatives of groups in yards and shops are invited.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA SYNDICALISM REPEAL CAMPAIGN ADVANCES

18,000 Signatures Reported Collected to Date

LOS ANGELES, July 21. — The Southern California Committee for the Repeal of the C. S. Law held its third conference this year, on July 14. Delegates representing 40 workers organizations from Los Angeles, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Long Beach, the beach cities, Belvedere and Belvedere Gardens.

18,000 signatures were reported collected to date. Boyle Heights territory is leading with 9980, Goodyear next with 2000, Long Beach 1600, Beach Cities 1550, Hollywood 400, etc.

Goodyear, one of the newest sections in Los Angeles, was awarded a banner for getting the highest percentage of signatures to date according to quotas set, which are as follows:

Beach Cities 6000, includes Santa Monica, Venice, Sawtelle, Ocean Park.

Long Beach 5000, includes Long Beach, San Pedro and Wilmington.

Lawndale 3500, includes Lawndale, Lennox, Inglewood, Redondo, Hermosa, Manhatten, El Segundo.

Pasadena 2500, includes Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale, Alhambra, Monterey Park.

Goodyear 12,000, includes Compton, Lynwood, Bellflower, Bell, Watts, Graham, Huntington Park.

Hollywood 7000.

Boyle Heights 18,000, includes Belvedere and Belvedere Gardens.

Downtown Los Angeles 6000.

Lincoln Heights 3000.

San Diego 5500.

Santa Barbara 2500.

Bakersfield 500.

San Bernardino 3000.

Miscellaneous 500.

The executive committee offers a trip to San Quentin to see Tom Mooney to the individual who collects the most signatures by the close of the campaign.

Among other plans for the Southern California Committee—a large mass meeting will be held in the later part of September in conjunction with the local Mooney Committee.

WORKER KILLED ON S. F. RELIEF JOB; NO SAFETY MEASURE

Inexperienced Men Sent To Fell Timber

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The long list of fatalities directly chargeable to Chas. Wollenberg's ruthless disregard for the safety of workers on San Francisco forced labor projects, claimed another victim Wednesday, when John Hunter was killed by a falling tree at Sutro Forest Camp, No. 1.

Headed by a newly employed flunky foreman, who had never been experienced in timber work, Hunter and other inexperienced men were sent to the mountainside to fell trees. Instructed to speed-up the work and save all of the time possible, the inviolable law of the woods to call "timber" ten minutes before a tree falls was ignored by the flunky and Hunter was killed without warning and without a chance to run to safety. Five others narrowly escaped serious injury and death when the tree shot out into space and crashed down the mountain slope.

Hunter was 60 years of age. Many like him, some older and barely able to shuffle along, one-armed and even men with crutches are forced into these dangerous places to compensate for the meager grocer dole they get.

He was the support of an invalid mother and an aged sister. The only consideration given them by Mr. Wollenberg's "social visitors" was to call and advise them that they were sorry.

The Charity Workers' Protective Union Friday night drew resolutions demanding the withdrawal of inexperienced timber men from the forest camps and the removal of the inexperienced flunky. A committee visited the mother and sister, and the organization is pledged to fight for compensation for them.

Western Worker

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Editorial and business offices:
37 GROVE STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Subscription Rates:

52 Issues	$2.00
26 Issues	1.00
13 Issues	.60

WHERE TO GO

ORGANIZATIONS! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line, in advance!

SCANDANAVIAN WORKERS CLUB, OAKLAND, meets at Workers Center, 22nd and Grove, 1st and 2nd Fridays in the month, at 8 P. M.

AN INTERTAINMENT welcoming the TUUL delegates will be held at the new Mission Headquarters, 3470 19th st., Saturday, Aug. 5th, 8 P. M. Adm. 15c. Ausp. TUUL.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, NORTH. CALIF. PICNIC, Sunday, Aug. 27, Peninsula Beach. Adm. 25c. Trucks leave 1740 O'Farrell St., 9 a. m. Round trip, 20c. Or take Car No. 40 and get off at Howard Ave., Burlingame.

SUPPER — SUPPER — SUPPER Russian Borsch, Pirogi, Tea, Coffee, etc. Supper starts at 6 p. m. Program at 8 p. m. Good music. Solo singing, group of comrades singing. Stage dances, Russian accordion players. Play: Workers Theatre and others. Benefit for I. L. D. Aug. 5th, 1223 Fillmore. Adm. 25c, Unemployed 5c.

DANCING AND SOCIAL EVERY SATURDAY NITE! FILLMORE WORKERS CENTER, 1223 FILLMORE. WATCH FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM.

Build The Western Worker

The most unusual subscription contest in the history of the Western Worker has just closed. Three months ago Comrade E. Babin of San Francisco challenged the entire city of Los Angeles to a sub contest to close August 1st. This challenge was accepted and the side with the most subs by months is to be declared winner.

A strict interpretation of the rules shows L. A. the winner with a total of 197 subscribers equaling 499 months. But Comrade Babin's 77 subscribers equaling 412 months is such a splendid showing that L. A. should bow its head in shame. And also determine once and for all to seriously take up the task of building the revolutionary press, so that in the future it will be impossible for a single comrade to almost equal their best efforts.

* * * *

After completing a four months' speaking tour through nine western states for the Western Worker, Comrade Al Adams has been appointed Circulation Manager of all Unit squad captains to arrange to get Western Workers the day they arrive and **on that same day** distribute them to Party members. In turn these Party members should immediately arrange factory gate and house to house sales.

Western Worker. Besides accumulating invaluable experience in the numerous problems that beset Literature Agents, Comrade Adams established over 25 new bundle orders and secured approximately 200 mail subscriptions.

* * * * * *

In many cities, Party Unit meetings are held several days after the Wtstern Worker bundle arrives. In most cases this means that no attempt is made to sell the papers until after the Unit meeting. And of course, the news value is lessened by such a delay. A practical proposal for overcoming this is for

JAMES ROBINSON

Comrade James Robinson is notified to immediately report at the District headquarters of the Communist Party.

—Disciplenery Committee.

W. E. S. L. Gets New Headquarters

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28. — A Memorial meeting was held yesterday for William Hushka and Eric Carlson, veterans killed by Hoover police in the first Bonus March, under the auspices of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

Among new officers elected by W. E. S. L. Post 34 are Comrade Balcher, chairman, and Quinn, treasurer. The new office of the post is at 3470 19th street.

GRANITE CUTTERS OF L. A. STRIKE; DEMAND $8.50 A DAY

Workers of Other McGilvary Shops Called To Organize

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—Sixty granite cutters who went on strike July 13 are still out solid, and have been able to close down four of the leading Marble Co. in Los Angeles, which include All Monumental Shops, Hilgartner Marble Co., Bly Stone Co., and McGilvary Raymond Corp.; 85% of all the cutters are taking active part in the strike and standing pat on their demands, which are:

1. **$8.50 a day.**
2. **Recognition of their union.**
3. **No discrimination.**

McGilvary of McGilvary Raymond Corp. is carrying on the most bitter opposition to the strikers, as he has long been known as a slave driver. It is also McGilvary who cut the workers pay in 1931 from $8.50 a day to $6 without notice, and who is now trying to get them back on the 1915 agreement, which was $5 a day.

This strike will have a telling effect on the conditions for stone cutters on the Pacific Coast, as McGilvary has shops in Raymond and San Francisco. There is an attempt to draw these workers in on the strike, as at this time the cutters in Raymond are protesting piece work, as it only amounts to a starvation wage, and McGilvary is paying workers in San Francisco a higher rate on piece work in order to break the militancy of the workers and disrupt attempts of organization, hoping that if the strike in Los Angeles lasts he will be able to have the work done in his other shops at a much cheeper rate, providing he can keep them from organizing in Raymond and San Francisco.

The strikers are members of the Granite Cutters International Association, an A. F. of I. organization, and are determined to hold out to a victory.

Join
DR. KLEIN'S DENTAL SAVING CLUB
Half Price on All Work to Members
1306 FILLMORE STREET
Phone WAl. 5785

Lessons From The Southern California Strike

By LAWRENCE ROSS

The article below shows clearly the chief weakness in our Party activity, and organization—isolation from the most decisive masses of workers—as so glaringly illustrated during the raspberry strike. It is especially in view of the continual breaking out of new strikes, that it is important to quickly learn the lessons, so as to avoid the serious mistakes, which in this case permitted the Mexican consul and his fakers to sell out 5000 workers.

Our enemies, the open agents of the capitalists, or the labor fakers, renegades expelled from the Communist Party may get pleasure at reading of our weaknesses in our own paper, but rank and file workers who see the sincere desire to learn the lessons through open self-criticism, will rally around the revolutionary vanguard in still greater numbers.

The strike in San Gabriel Valley, mainly around El Monte, involved approximately 1500 workers, most of them Mexicans, with a small number of Japanese and Filipinos, and the majority of them engaged in the raspberry crop. The strike was organized by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union representatives, who called a mass meeting June 1st in Hicks Camps. Between 500 and 600 workers were present and voted enthusiastically to strike the next day. The owners of the fields, Japanese growers, were organized in the Japanese Growers' Association. The workers were being paid 12 to 15 cents an hour and 25 to 35 cents per crate.

Agreements were drawn up to be submitted to the growers, calling for 25 cents an hour and 65 cents per crate.

The day following the strike meeting, 1500 workers struck. A strike committee of sixty workers was elected, including representatives from each camp involved. This was a necessary step in order to activize these workers as leaders of the strike and help build up the militancy of the strikers, who, of course, were more apt to give confidence to a leadership of their own fellow workers in carrying through the decisions of the C. and A. W. I. U., which in this case seemed "outside" leadership. But with the setting up of the committee there were no steps taken to draw them into actual leadership.

Picket lines were established, but loosely. **The first few days no** scouts were sent out to check up if any scabs were working, and where the scabs were concentrated. Some scabs were pulled off the job, but in an unorganized and haphazard manner.

A relief apparatus was set into motion in the strike field. A group of young workers was organized by YCL members in the field to visit affairs held by sympathetic organizations to collect food and funds. This move impressed the strikers with the fact that outside support was being given and helped to hold their ranks solid.

OFFERED GAINS

The growers, fearing the consequences of a long strike since the berries had to be picked three days after ripening, sent a representative to meet with a settlement committee, elected by the strikers. The representative offered to settle for 15 cents an hour and 40 cents per crate, but the committee held out for 25 cents an hour and 50 cents per crate, as a minimum. This was on Sunday, the third day of the strike.

On Tuesday, the Growers Association made another offer of 20 cents per hour, 45 cents a crate and recognition of the union. The fraction met, and with one comrade opposing, voted to reject the offer. The main reason for the rejection, it was learned later, was that the spirit of the strikers was high, their militancy growing, and many coming in from surrounding fields asking to join the union and be organized for similar strike action. The decision was to hold out for 25 cents per hour and 50 cents per crate.

However, the gesture was made for putting the question to the strikers themselves to decide. One of the Mexican comrades went into the meeting hall, and bluntly asked the strikers whether they preferred 20 cents per hour or 25 cents. The answer, was, of course, 25 cents.

Riding on the crest of the strikers' militancy, and spurred by the conclusion that since the growers had already made two offers to settle they would soon agree to meet the demands in full, the picketing lines grew larger. The day after the second offer, scouts were sent out for the first time to check up on scabs, and then only it was found that there were over 300 scabs working, under full police protection. The belief held by our comrades when they rejected the second offer was that scabs were few and far between.

POLICE HELPED CONSUL

The police posed as the friends of the strikers, using not violence but demagogy as their weapon, and easily fooled many workers. Only when mass picket lines were for the first time thrown around some of the larger fields did the police resort to force to break the lines.

On the pretext that the bosses wanted to talk terms, the police lured the settlement committee into the police station, and held them there several hours. In the meantime the Mexican consul arrived, having been called by the chairman of the strike committee, who turned out to be a stool pigeon, arrived at the hall, and called a meeting, denouncing our comrades as "Reds" who were interested only in keeping the workers' pay low and warning them to keep away from the C. & A. W. I. U. The workers were turned against us.

After the consul left, the meeting was called again by our comrades. We then proceeded, at last, to expose the Mexican consul and succeeded in winning back the majority to support the union. This was on Friday, one week after the strike began. The next day (the day off for the workers), our comrades were gathered in the hall when the police raided it, arrested eight of them and jailed them. Soon after, the Mexican consul again came on the scene and put over his disruptive work. This time our comrades couldn't counteract his fakery, since those not actually arrested were being kept away from El Monte by the police.

The consul then formed his own organization of strikers, promising to get them higher pay (with the aid of the police). Ten days later, a so-called "liberal" union was formed, and membership cards issued. But when the workers applied for their jobs they found they were locked out.

To the YCL belongs a good deal of the credit for the carrying on of the active work, as the young workers they organized really formed the backbone of the strike. Today there is organized a YCL unit in the fields, to serve as the basis for further work, and also a Youth Section of the C. & A. W. I. U.

MISTAKES

The major shortcomings in the organization and conduct of the strike are the following:

1—No preliminary study of the crop and conditions in the fields. The demands were copied after those in the pea strikers' strike in San Jose.

2—The very first step, after the strike was voted, should have been an expose of the Mexican consul, whose strike-breaking activities we met in the Imperial Valley strike in 1930, as well as recently in Guadalupe and Santa Maria.

3—Immediately after the strike was voted, the comrades assigned to the fields should have met to analyze the situation and lay down a basic policy, including the possibility of a compromise offer by the growers. Had this been done, and the situation evaluated correctly with the principal view toward building the union, the second offer by the growers would not have been rejected, as it meant a great gain for the workers, and would have laid a strong foundation for the union.

4—The failure to convince the fraction of the necessity of accepting the second offer was another major shortcoming. Had the leadership taken steps to convince the fraction, and then the strike committee of 60, the matter of whether the workers prefer 20 cents or 25 cents per hour would not have been put so bluntly to the strikers. We could have convinced the strikers of the necessity of settling on the compromise terms, and building the union, spreading it, for more concrete action during the next crop.

5—Failure to activize the strike committee of 60 after it was elected. Had this been done, and the members of it worked closely with our comrades, the Mexican consul would have had real opposition at his first meeting, when our comrades were either in jail or kept out of the fields by police vigilance.

6—Failure to concentrate on the larger ranches, whose owners actually control the Growers Association. The larger ranches are where mass picketing should have been staged from the start.

7—Failure to check up on scabs from the beginning. One factor in the rejection of the settlement offer was the belief that scabs were being kept out.

8—Failure to explain the role of the Party clearly, and growing out of this, failure to recruit for the Party. The activization and political guidance of the strike committee, had it been carried out, would have resulted in many Party members.

BIG JOB AHEAD

Though the strike was loosely organized, some gains have been made. Chief of these is the building up of a YCL unit, which, though not directly a result of Communist Party recruiting, does serve as the basis for further work in the San Gabriel valley fields. Secondly, the betrayal of the consul now having been made complete with the virtual lockout of the members of his "union," the workers realize that our policy was correct. This affords a firmer ideological base for further activity during future crops. With correct and careful penetration these fields are ripe for strike activity. The workers now on the job are getting the same miserable wages as were those who went out on strike.

A wave of strikes is sweeping through the agricultural fields of L. A. County and in Southern California generally. The El Monte strike was a costly lesson, but highly valuable. The gravity of our mistakes there have impressed us with the necessity of the correct steps to be taken in future C. & A. W. I. U. work in the fields.

Editorial Column

FIXED WAGES -- MOUNTING PRICES!

By this time every agency at the service of the capitalist class has been mobilized to "ballyhoo" recovery in a campaign that finds a parallel only during war-time Liberty Loan drives.

The real facts, that basically there is no indication of the promised recovery, are drowned in the capitalist lying press, with screaming headlines alleging that millions are going back to work. The boss-controlled play, song and scenario writers are working overtime, turning out trash, already singing a farewell to depression. Nonsence such as the Aimee vs. Hutton issue, the Jolson-Winchel "fight" is flooding through the papers and radios to a degree never yet experienced.

All this, like a huge Coney Island, is cleverly designed to daze the masses, to draw their attention away from the real situation, that:

In Los Angeles County, for example, 600 new families go on relief daily, and the number now on the relief rolls has grown to the staggering figure of a half million, almost 30% of the population. In many cities, as in New York, all have been cut off relief.

So intolerable have conditions throughout the country become that a wave of strikes is spreading, involving hundreds of thousands every week.

That in the cases of practically all codes submitted so far the wages are cut even on the basis of the hourly rate, but with the cut in hours there is still a greater reduction for many.

That as the capitalist business experts and statisticians admit, consumption, that is the buying power of the masses, is lagging far behind production, and stocks are piling up, since the recent rise was only because of an anticipated market.

Thus far the Roosevelt administration has had more success in destruction of products (wheat, cotton, etc.) than in raising production.

The right of collective bargaining clause in the "Recovery Law" for the bulk of the workers coming under codes thus far, means the workers can belong to a company union.

REAL WAGES WILL FALL

But the fact that bosses and their recovery administrators are most anxious to hide from the workers is, that while wages are being set at a definite figure, prices of necessities are not. Dun & Bradstreets, Inc., report that wholesale food prices for the four months up to the end of June, show a 30% rise. Retail prices of these main items in a worker's budget rose even higher. A check in any grocery store can prove that. As the inflation policy goes further into effect, and as monopoly prices agreed to in the codes become facts, prices will continue rising. But there is no provision in any code for a corresponding increase in wages. On the contrary the wages of such as are now getting above the minimum scales, in virtually all codes, are left to the discretion of the employers. Which means either no increase or being fired and rehired at the minimum.

On top of all this the bosses (many of whom are really imagining that there will be a great increase in demand) are setting their machinery in motion for the most intense speed-up to make up for any cut in hours.

It is because of the slow progress in getting agreement among the capitalists in each industry for codes, that the Roosevelt administration, representing the entire capitalist class, hastened with the Blue Eagle, blanket code. Waiting too long will make it more difficult to set wage scales as low as in the textiles, at $12-$13 per week. Prices are going up and above all the wave of strikes is the greatest factor for wresting concessions while negotiations are going on. The blanket code paves the way for each industry.

This is the system that is being hailed as "recovery" and which the A. F. of L. labor misleaders, the Socialist Party and so-called liberals are helping to establish.

But the workers think differently! A strike wave effecting thousands in most basic industries is sweeping through the country. Gradually the fog is clearing. The workers see the real nature of the Roosevelt "Recovery." They see how, as in Pennsylvania, the national guard is being sent to the mine strike area to jam it down the workers' throats.

As the fake recovery becomes clearer to the masses so in greater numbers do they rally to the banner of the Communist Party, the only force that leads the struggle against it.

TUUL CONVENTION MUST MARK TURNING POINT!

The Trade Union Unity League holds its California State Convention at a time when its leadership is needed by the workers as never before.

Strikes are increasing. Despite the hope of the government, that the "recovery" act would stem the tide of workers struggles. The strike movement is likewise aimed against the company unions offered by the bosses. The workers are rapidly realizing the need for real unions.

The willingness on the part of the workers to struggle has been demonstrated to us in California, in the strikes of the Agricultural Workers, involving during the last period at least 10,000 workers, in the present strike in the film industry, in lumber, the growing strike sentiment in other industries.

Despite the weakness of the TUUL its unions have during the last few months been able to lead significant struggles, especially in agriculture and in the garment trades. But these are only samples of what is needed.

The big task lies ahead. Essentially the TUUL remains isolated from the most basic sections of the workers on the coast, in marine, railroad, agricultural, oil and those in the large plants. Often our leadership in strikes does not result in a strong organization. We sometimes make serious mistakes in strike strategy, as was so clearly demonstrated in the Los Angeles berry strike, where we failed to settle when it was necessary.

Such, and many others, are the weaknesses that the TUUL Convention on August 6th will have to analyze thoroughly. Openly in that manner will we prepare for throwing all our forces into the growing fight.

The Communist Party has confidence that the conventions will gather the best fighting forces on the coast, can mark a turning point, to steer the organizations towards rapidly becoming a mass revolutionary trade union movement.

That is why it makes all its members duty-bound to join and be active in the TUUL. For unless the Communists lead and are most active, all the resolutions adopted at the convention will remain on paper.

A Trade Union Unity League On Every Job!



A Bolshevik Visits America

By SAM SHINGSBY

We have all heard and read what American visitors to Russia think of that country; few of us have had the opportunity to hear what a Russian thinks of us. It so happened that a friend of mine who speaks Russian fell in with a delegation of Russians sent here to buy equipment, and through him I learned somewhat of the Bolshevik's reaction to our civilization, and culture.

Comrade Delegate thought our dentistry here was wonderful; he never saw so many gold teeth, bridges and plates. Hardly a mouth when opened but displayed the dentist's artistry. Whereas over there teeth were sounder, needed but little work on them on account of the simple diet, but when they did need repairs, they failed to get them, so that mouths showed teeth missing and decaying instead of being filled up and crowned. As for false teeth they were but few sets of them and they are not nearly so natural as those made here. Score one for America.

* * * * * *

Next he noticed many children at work, or idle. Many women of the prostitute class; many men unemployed; misery abounding. The hungry were everywhere, and homeless boys and girls were roaming all over the country aimlessly; crime was prevalent; drunkenness and accidents prolific, and death and disease common. Thousands were on relief, yes, millions, and millions were being stricken off. None of that in the Soviet Union. Score one for the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

Asked what he thought of our theatre, he laughed and replied he hadn't seen anything worthwhile since he had left Moscow. He didn't seem to care for our professionalized sports, for our movie stars, for our bank robbers, gangsters, hold-up men, racketeers, bootleggers, puppy golf players, guntoters, gum chewers, taxidance girls, strip teasers or honky tonk hoochy koochy dancers. He said they were known by their absence in the Soviet land. Score two for the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

He also said they were not paying farmers there in inflated money to let their fields lie idle; or for plowing up wheat and cotton, letting corn rot on the ground, burning up rye and barley. They were trying to raise more rather than less, and had a market for everything they could produce, at a good price. While here he saw a different state of affairs. He saw Rooseveltvilles, men, women and children eating out of garbage dumps, self-help organizations handing out decayed vegetables to hundreds of thousands for two hard days work in the fields, forest camps filled with young men at a dollar a day, and 75 cents held out on them, wages stabilized at $12 and $13 per week for men, and $10 and $12 for women, and $2 up to $5 or $6 for children, when they were working, when not, nothing at all. Expert labor earning $6 to $7 per week on stagger plan, girls at $12 put on piece work by order of the Industry Recovery Act and cut to half their former wage. Nothing of that kind was happening over there. Score three for the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

They didn't publish divorce news, scandals, murders, suicides, to the exclusion of social news in the Soviet press; nor broadcast sermons, crooners' songs, jazz orchestras, peephole experts, the orations of grafters and fakers; they didn't hold innocent men in jail like they do Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro victims here; they had no "brain trusts" there to tell why the Economic Conference was bound to fail, while Litvinov bagged all the game. Score four for the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

They weren't celebrating a century of progress, while reverting to the spinning wheel and the sulky plow. They had no John D.'s, John P.'s, Henry F.'s to tell them what they should eat, how they should sleep, or ride about from one place to another, at so much tax per motion. They weren't putting all their taxes on the poor, while removing them from the rich. In the USSR they put a man on the spot if they caught him sabotaging public property, grafting, stealing public funds or wares, destroying social machinery, etc. Here they elected such men as these and then reelected them. Score five for the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

There they let young people marry whenever they got ready, if 18 and free from disease and close blood ties. They looked after the health of mothers and babes, gave every one work who wanted it, took care of old and disabled workers, raised the price of foods and necessities to parasites, used bread cards to control social enemies, and housed the proletariat in villas of the Tsars, the capitalists in tents on the cold stepes. Birth control information was free for the asking. Abortions under state supervision, army, navy and air force great educational schools in civics, "science protected while experimenting," mines, forests, fields protected in every way so that they provided prodigally for the country's needs at minimum expense, schools (even to the highest) open for the industrious, ignorance abolished, art encouraged, literature watered with loving care—in short culture made universal, instead of exclusive. They were not burning down Reichstags or burning up the books of Karl Marx.

"You've said a mouthful," my friend told the Delegate. "It's me for the Bolsheviks hereafter, and to hell with all the liars!"

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

MOVE FOR STRONG ARMY DISCIPLINE IN FORESTRY CAMPS

Army Officers Alarmed At Increasing Desertions

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 1.—Following the recent proposals to continue the Roosevelt forced labor camps through until next spring at least, the mass desertion of young workers from the Bear River camp, near Jackson, is being cited by the Army, Navy and Marine Club here as reason for making men in CCC camps sign one-year enlistments in the army. Army officers are furious at their present inability to use measures of discipline sufficiently strong to prevent the desertion from these military training camps.

John Magill, national president of the Army, Navy and Marine Club, declared army circles have claimed the CCC camps a flop, because their authority is not absolute, as they wish it to be. Plans are under way to get Senators Johnson and McAdoo to introduce a bill in congress to bring about the change to one year army enlistments.

In regard to the Bear River desertion, Magill admitted the food had been cut down on the men as a disciplinary measure.

These moves to increase the military training in the camps, and make them permanent army reserves have been expected from the inception of the camps, as a part of the war preparations plans.

The 'News' Gets Comfort from Communist Self-Criticism

The San Francisco News, in an editorial on July 26th, entitled, "The 'Red Menace' Fades," rejoices in quoting from the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, an "admission" that the Party is still isolated from the main masses of the American industrial workers.

So, as many other capitalist papers, the News supports the Trotskyites, Lovestone and similar renegades, the Socialist Party, who are active with such attacks against the Communist Party.

To those not acquainted with the Communist policy of self-criticism, it may be understood that the Party is ready to close up. And this is precisely the idea that the News wants to convey.

But what are the facts? The quotation is taken from the Open Letter, now in the hands of all members. The central feature of the Open Letter, while recording significant progress, is that we consider our success is too little considering the possibilities offered during the four years of crisis.

It may be interesting to News readers to know that during the same period the Party membership has trippled and now includes mostly native born. It may even comfort the News to know that in California the membership has quadrupled. The Party's influence has increased tremendously. Who does not know of the huge demonstrations, strikes, that the Party leads? Who doesn't know of mass campaigns such as for the Scottsboro boys, for Mooney, for Unemployment Insurance, under the leadership of the Communist Party?

Nevertheless, Communists never sit back and glory in their successes, but always criticize their mistakes and weaknesses, so as to be able to correct them and to advance at a more rapid pace.

The world capitalist agents always are gleeful when leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union publicly reveals weaknesses and broadcast that the Bolsheviks are "giving up," but after 16 years of such "giving up" the Soviet Union has emerged the greatest power on earth—has demonstrated the building of Socialism—has surpassed the imaginations of even the most optimistic.

We in the United States, as the Communist Parties of all countries, are only starting to apply self-criticism as well as the Party of Lenin.

Deceitful editorials, such as the one in the News, will only have the effect of spurring all our comrades to study the Open Letter, and using it as a guide so the Party will advance with seven league boots.

Comrades! Let us have more of such self-criticism as will help prepare our Party for putting an end to capitalism altogether. Write them into the Western Worker!

International Events and Western Workers

German Communist Party Does Not Falter!

How Many of the Leaders Were Arrested? Has the Communist Party Been Able To Continue Functioning? The Russian and the German Revolutions; Legality And Illegality; Communists Never Cease To Be Communists! The Heroic German Working Class.

Below we print in part an analyses by a leading German Communist, Comrode Schwab, of how our German Communist Party struggles against Fascism. The facts are sufficient to refute the lies being spread by the "Socialists" and the renegades, especially the Trotskyites that the German Party has been suppressed.

Although it is asserted in the Fascist daily press, for agitational reasons, that the German Communist Party has ceased to exist, the bourgeoisie does not deceive itself for a minute on the fact that it has not succeeded in driving out the Communist Party.

The organ of the Vice-Chancellor Von Papen, "Der Ring," of April 7th, 1933, is compelled, albeit wrathfully, to declare in a long article on "The Situation of the Struggle Against Communism":

"The German Communist Party has not, like the through-and-through pacifist-reformist German Social-Democratic Party, presented a single miserable picture of decay, has not given up the achievement of its objects: the establishment of the Proletarian dictatorship, the struggle for a Soviet Germany. Naturally, the German Communist Party, already in closest touch with the Communist International and the Communist Parties of the adjacent countries, is busy creating new conditions for agitation and action.

"In fact, the Germany Communist Party is already on the job to carry out these Comintern directives. On the one hand, a whole series of measures may be discerned and as far as can be ascertained, i. e., as visible to a considerable extent, also discovered by the authorities, these measures aim at insuring the organizational prerequisites for the widest agitation possible, even under the most difficult conditions of illegality. It is not opportune to give a detailed description of this activity and its partial successes, as this would entail the danger of making propaganda for an adversary, robbed of any possibility of carrying on public agitation. It suffices to know that the active membership of the German Communist Party asserts itself under cover and "illegalizes" its action to an ever increasing extent."

PREPARED FOR ILLEGALITY

It must be ascribed solely to the preparations for the illegality that of the members of the 23 Party district secretariats so far only very few could be arrested and that these secretariats, albeit under more difficult conditions, can carry on their work to the fullest extent. Among the members of the Party district committees—about 700 in the whole of Germany—the percentage of those arrested, taking into account that the illegal life of these comrades leads to considerable difficulty, is camparatively low. The greatest losses have been suffered by the Party in its lower and middle cadres of functionaries. But even here it would have been possible to restrict these losses to their minimum if a better link between legal and illegal work had existed in the past, and if certain forms and methods of illegality had been applied in carrying on legal work. This weakness in the linking up of illegal and legal work reveals itself also at the present time in the fact that our comrades experience difficulties in taking sufficient advantage, in their illegal status, of the possibilities of legal work which, however few, are avilable.

The adaption of the lower organizational units has asserted itself best. It is true that when strict illegality set in, this adaption had not yet been effected in all districts, but it had already progressed somewhat.

LITTLE LOSS

Only one example, to show to what extent this adaption has been successful, taken from a unit which started the adaptation of its organizational units in December and January and had completed it to a large extent when the illegality set in. When Hitler assumed power this district had 36,000 registered members, 26,000 to 28,000 of whom had regularly paid their monthly members' dues in the past. In the month of March—the month of the most bloody terror—this district has collected its membership dues from 20,000 members. Where, Mr. Trotsky and Mr. Hitler, is the crushing of the Communist Party to be seen here?

It has come as no surprise to us, and on the whole we were also prepared for the fact, that there were certain cowards and even deserters, and that owing to the retreat of the petti-bourgeois and intellectual strata, many of the possibilities for illegal work created in the period of preparation cannot be utilized. Under the blows of the counter-revolution the real revolutionary kernel of the Germany working class is being crystalized, this iron cohort of hundreds of thousands, hardened in the fire of the class struggle, who are the bearers of the proletarian revolution in Germany.

There are cases where, after the arrests of all the Party functionaries of the revolutionary mass organizations in some localities, non-Party workers place themselves at the head of the organization, laborously establish the broken connections and carry on the work of those arrested. This is the heroism of the Germany working class which no Hitler can suppress or Trotsky lie out of existence.

ALLIES OF WORKERS

Just as the Bolsheviks in 1917 had a great ally, the desire of the masses for peace and the demand of the toiling peasants for land, the German Communists have a series of allies in their struggle against the Fascist dictatorship, the most important among which are the enormous proportions of the anti-capitalist sentiments among the masses, their great desire to emerge from the crisis and its misery, and their embitterment against armaments for the war for the rich and intervention in the U.SSR, which still exists, notwithstanding all the chauvinistic stampedes.

However, there are a whole series of conditions under which we German Communists must take up the struggle for power, which are incomparably more difficult than those prevailing in Russia in 1917. It would be erroneous to want to draw a parallel between the situation in 1917, when, amidst persecutions and slander, the Bolsheviks were preparing their October revolution in illegality, and the present situation in Germany. The German Communists must gain the active support of the majority of the working class under much more difficult conditions. At the present time only a small part of the poor peasantry stands in our camp. The war had given arms to the Russian worker and poor peasants, he had but to turn his gun in the opposite direction.

We, on the other hand, must first obtain our arms in the struggle. The Russian revolution was carried out against a bourgeoisie, which it was comparatively easy to conquer, because it was a weak and demoralized bourgeoisie. We, on the other hand, are compelled to capture power in the face of the best organized bourgeoisie and the most highly concentrated apparatus in the whole world. The totally different character of the situation results in much more difficult, much more complicated tasks for the German Communist Party, notwithstanding the existing training of the German working class, and the existence of a revolutionary mass organization.

"PREPARE FOR DECISIVE STRUGGLE"

A leading idea, which Lenin gave to the Russian Bolsheviks on their way to the October revolution of 1917, is of decisive significance today for the German Communists as well. Lenin declared in a letter on the political situation, written in July, 1917:

"Neither adventurous undertakings, nor partial resistance, nor hopeless sporadic attempts to oppose reaction can remedy the situation, the endurance and steadfastness of the worker's vanguard, preparation of forces for the decisive struggle, for whose victory conditions at present are terribly difficult, but still possible, if the facts and trends here enumerated coincide. No constitutional or republican illusions of any kind; no more illusions of a peaceful way; no sporadic actions; no yielding NOW to the provocations of the Black-Hundreds and the Cossaks; but gather the forces, reorganize them and steadfastly prepare for the decisive struggle, if the course of developments permits it on a real mass national scale."
—"Towards the Seizure of Power."

During the past few weeks the German working class has performed many heroic deeds, not only Communists, but Social-Democratic and non-Party workers, too; 53 Trade Unions and People's Houses were occupied by the Fascists, but about twenty of these were defended by the working class, arms in hand, to the last gasp. In this respect we frequently observe a false heroism, with a lack of real mass action, in that a few determined workers try, in vain, to substitute this mass action by their courage. But especially in Saxony we could observe a whole series of mass actions, thousands of workers defending their houses for days on end, and where the Fascists have not yet succeeded, up to the present moment, of taking possession of these houses, or could only do so with the active assistance of officials of reformist organizations.

In Hessen, we witnessed the seige of whole villages, the new methods of alarming the whole working class urban districts by factory whistles and bells, as soon as the Fascists dared to penetrate the streets of those districts.

WORKERS FIGHT

The character of the actions of the workers organized, under the leadership of the German Communist Party, was revealed most clearly in actions in factories aimed at protecting the Red members of their factory committees. The workers in a considerable number of factories in a whole series of districts, struck en block, or threatened to strike and it was thus possible, in nearly all cases, to liberate our functionaries from the clutches of the murder gangs by these mass actions. In numerous cases, the workers openly showed the class enemy their class consciousness by adopting resolutions against the Fascist dictatorship, for the release from prison of Comrade Thalman and the other arrested comrades. A factory meeting, such as that of the Stuttgart tramways, called by the National Socialists to mobilize the tramway workers for the Third Empire, but which at its close demanded the immediate release of all arrested members of their shop committee, and of all other political prisoners—a resolution moved by a non-Party worker—shows that the workers know how to struggle in accordance with new conditions.

True, it would have been necessary, in many of these actions, to make another step forward, and there is no doubt that in many factories, where possibilities were available, not everything feasible has been done. Apart from those cases where a direct open retreat from the class enemy or open failures occurred, we must at present judge the actions of the working class on a different scale, and apply criticism different from that, say at the time of the Schleicher Government. The Communist Party Committees at the present time have a greater responsibility in estimating how far a certain action can and should be carried in a given factory. At times it will be necessary not to use all the available possibilities to the full, especially in those factories where, up to now, we have been weak.

On the other hand, the feeling must be inculcated, not only into the workers participating in the action, but into more extensive strata of the toilers at the head of the action there is a leadership which acts quietly but with determination, self-confidence, cold-bloodedness—this feeling, which today is more necessary than ever, that even in larger actions this leadership does not loose its composure and can act efficiently. To transmit this feeling of surety and determination to the whole working class is one of the essential tasks of the Communist Party of Germany at the present moment.

REDS WON IN FACTORIES

In nearly all parts of Germany, we had, during March, apart from the direct actions against Fascist terror, elections to the factory committees in the majority of the factories. It is an avowal of their defeat in the working class, that the Fascists were compelled to prohibit the continuation of these factory committee elections, postpone them until autumn, and remove the Red members and part of those elected on Trade Union lists from their posts by dictatorial decree, replacing these members by followers of their party.

This brutal force had to be resorted to by the Fascists after they had tried to win over the workers by propaganda and threats in vain. An example from a factory in central Germany shows the resistance they encounter even from workers, who, in the past, were not among the most advanced politically. At this factory, the first factory committee elections were declared void. The second elections were fixed to take place during the sharpest terror. The representatives of the Red Trade Union opposition retreated and were not prepared to run their list again; then the revolutionary women workers indignantly parted company with their Trade Union colleagues and compiled a Red list, consisting exclusively of women workers, and in this way won a complete victory.

The fact that in March in the Ruhr district 150,000 miners cast 18,000 votes for independent Red lists, although the number of Red lists has already been drastically restricted, notwithstading the terror, factory workers ran Red lists in hundreds of cases throughout Germany, all this is no less proof than the above example of the slow but steadily recovering militant force of the German working class. True, in this situation, it must be carefully considered whether Red lists will not enable the class enemy to proceed against our officials more easily.

"COMMUNISM LIVES"

True, in most cases, it is more effective, and from the point of view of the creation of a united front of the working class, even more valuable to fight for the correct composition of the official Trade Union lists with more determination and energy. But the fact that we have received the absolute majority of the workers in a whole series of large plants, and that it was possible to obtain top votes for our lists in more than a dozen large works; all this is proof that our comrades have acted correctly in these cases, in estimating the spirit of the factory workers, and defiantly opposing their Red lists to those of the "Fascisized" Trade Unions and the National Socialists. Every step which the working class advances under our leadership in this situation must not only be supported but immediately consolidated organizationally by us, transforming it into concrete action of struggle.

The German working class is not being beaten. Mr. Goebbels' broadcasting station is forced to announce that leaflets of the prohibited "Red Front Fighters" League and Communist Party appear in all localities. The bourgois press writes long editorials on the increasing activity of the Communist officials and appeals to the government to proceed still more firmly against the Communists. Communism lives in the German working class.

S. F. Organizations To Raise Funds For Victims of Fascism

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Answering the Call to Action for the defense of the German working class against Fascist murder and terrorism, more than twenty organizations are meeting at Equality Hall, 141 Albion street, Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 8 p. m. All local organizations are urged to join in this fight. The trials of Torgler and other Communists in Germany framed on charges of firing the Reichstag will occur this month.

Under auspices of the International Labor Defense, a contribution drive will be made Aug. 7-14, for raising funds.